Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Highlights of Aboriginal Conditions 1981-2001

Part III
Economic Conditions

Canada

HIGHLIGHTS OF ABORIGINAL CONDITIONS 1981–2001

PART III
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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Partie III - Conditions économiques

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I hope that this Series will provide useful and timely information for those addressing the issues facing aboriginal people and that it will generate future related discussions and research.

N. Janet Hagey
Director
Quantitative Analysis and
Socio-demographic Research
Finance and Professional Services
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development

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I. KEY FINDINGS

Aboriginal people, particularly status Indians, continue to be among the most economically disadvantaged groups within Canada.

The level of educational attainment among aboriginal people is improving. Fewer Indians are functionally illiterate and the percent who are completing high school is increasing.

More and more Indian children on-reserve are attending band-operated schools.

Indian enrolment in post-secondary institutions is dramatically increasing.

A high proportion of the aboriginal population, particularly Indians on-reserve, does not participate in the labour force. Those that do are considerably more likely to be unemployed than other Canadians.

A large proportion of the aboriginal population has a low level of income. Many report no income at all.

Average aboriginal incomes are slightly more than half those of other Canadians. The disparity in average individual incomes between aboriginal people and other Canadians appears to have increased from 1980 to 1985.

Slightly over half of all status Indian families earn under $20,000 per year.

Employment is the major source of income for only half of all status Indians, both on and off-reserve, compared to 70 percent of all Canadians.

II. INTRODUCTION

Canada's aboriginal population has experienced major changes in its components and conditions in the 1980s. It is imperative for decision-makers to have a picture of the impact of the current changes and to have a view of expected long-term changes. This will assist them to better meet current challenges and those at the start of the next century.

This report is part III of a three part briefing prepared to support federal aboriginal policy. This part of the briefing consists of analytical highlights of the principal trends in the economic conditions of Canada's aboriginal populations from 1981 to 2001 and their implications for federal policy, programs and activities. Part I highlights the trends in demographic characteristics and part II examines social conditions.

This report compares the economic conditions of the total status Indian population, Indians on-reserve, Indians off-reserve, Inuit and the total aboriginal population to the Canadian population and to the non-Indian population in comparison communities near reserves. The total aboriginal population includes status and non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit.

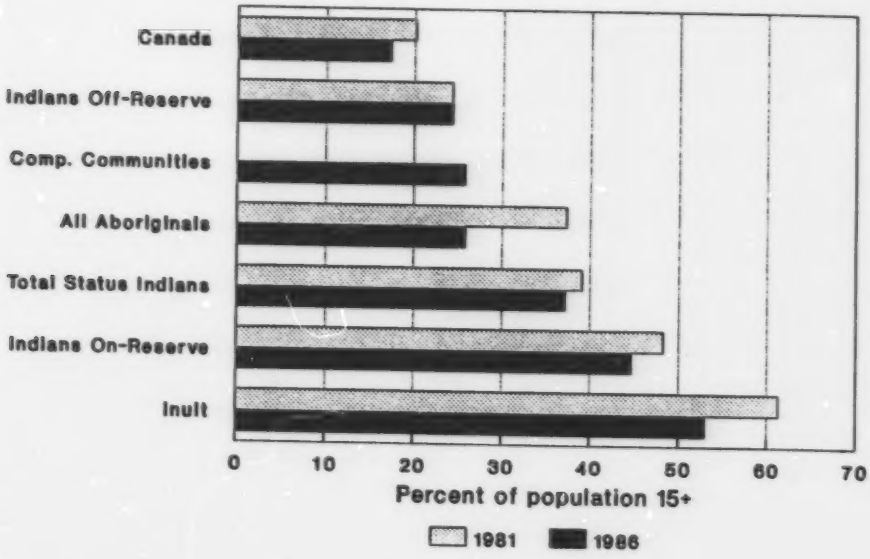
It provides actual and projected data related to education, employment and income. The report is in no way an exhaustive study of all variables in these topics. Rather, it is designed to provide brief highlights of some of the important trends and conditions in each area. Variables were chosen for the accuracy of current data and historical comparability and for the availability of new data not covered by previous reports in this area.

Because of the nature of some of the data used here, statistics are not available for every aboriginal group for every variable. Data from the 1981 and 1986 Censuses may not be comparable due to changes in the way data were collected in 1986. Details on the data sources and methodologies used for the time series are included in Section V, "Methodological Notes and Sources."

III. HIGHLIGHTS

FIGURE 1A

Less than Grade 9 Education Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986



- The rate of functional illiteracy is declining for aboriginal Canadians, although it is still considerably higher for aboriginal people than for other Canadians. Functional illiteracy can by measured by the percent of the population that have less than grade nine education.

- According to both the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, the proportion of the population with less than grade nine education declined for all groups except Indians off-reserve, which remained constant.

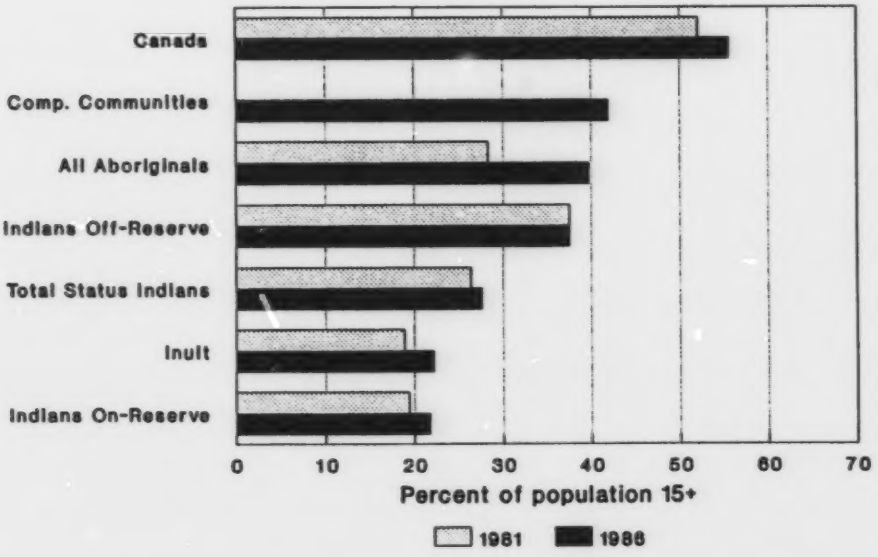
- According to the 1986 Census, 37% of all status Indians have less than grade nine education, two times the Canadian rate of 17%.

- Some 45% of Indians on-reserve are functionally illiterate, almost two times the rates for Indians off-reserve and for people living near reserves, 24% and 26% respectively.

- The Inuit have the highest proportion with less than grade nine education at 53%, one and a half times the rate for status Indians and three times that for all Canadians.

FIGURE 1B

At Least High School Education Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986



- Skilled employment and higher income depend on the level of education attained. Indians and other aboriginal people are becoming better educated, although fewer of them have completed high school compared to other Canadians.

- According to the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, the proportion of the population with at least high school education increased slightly for all aboriginal groups except Indians off-reserve, which remained the same.

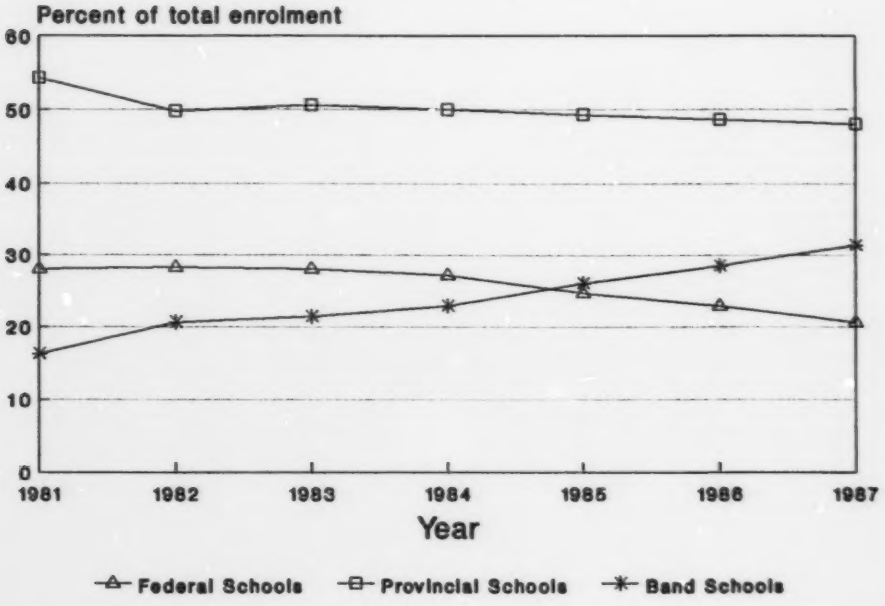
- According to the 1986 Census, 28% of all status Indians have at least high school education, one-half the rate for all Canadians at 56%.

- The percent of Indians on-reserve with high school education or over is 22%, two-thirds the rate for Indians off-reserve at 38% and one-half that of people living in communities near reserves at 42%.

- The Inuit have the lowest proportion of their population with at least high school education at 22%, four-fifths the rate of status Indians and two-fifths that of all Canadians.

FIGURE 1C

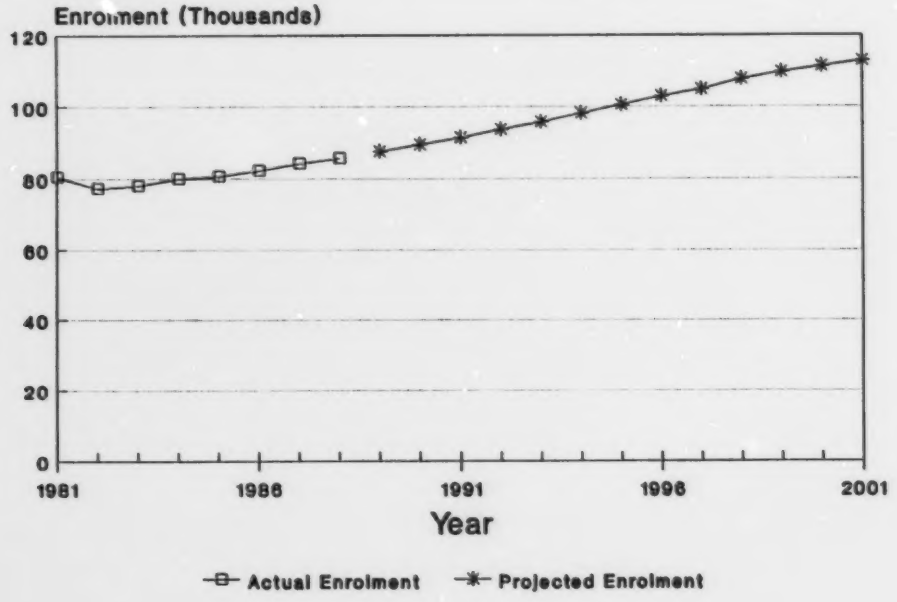
Elementary and Secondary Enrolment By School Type Indians On-Reserve 1981-1987



- Indian bands are taking over more control in the education of Indian children on-reserve.
- The proportion of children enroled in band-operated schools is increasing while the proportion enroled in federal or provincial schools is decreasing. However, almost 70% of enrolment is still in federal or provincial schools.
- Between 1981 and 1987, the percent of children on-reserve enroled in band-operated schools doubled, from 16% to 31%.
- The percent enroled in federal schools in 1987 was three-quarters the 1981 rate, 21% compared to 28%.
- The proportion of students enroled in provincial schools dropped between 1981 and 1987, from 54% to 48%.

FIGURE 1D

Elementary and Secondary Enrolment Indians On-Reserve 1981-2001



- The number of children on-reserve enroled in elementary or secondary schools is growing and will continue to grow. In 1988, 85,600 on-reserve students were enroled in these schools.

- By 1991, enrolment will be 91,500, a 14 percent increase from the 1981 actual enrolment of 80,466.

- The projected enrolment in 2001 is estimated at 112,800, nearly one and a half times the 1981 figure.

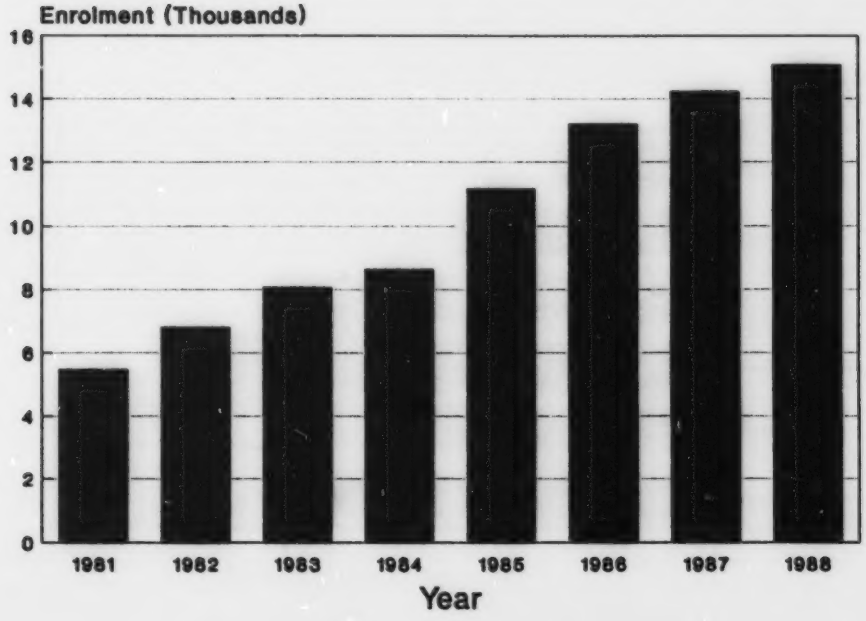
- Enrolment is increasing not only due to the increase in the school-aged population, but also due to increases in the enrolment rate. The enrolment rate is calculated by determining the percent of all children on-reserve aged 4 to 18 who are attending school.

- By 2001, it is projected that 90% of all Indian children on-reserve will be enroled in school, up six percentage points from the 1982 figure of 84%.

- Bill C-31 will have a limited impact on the number of on-reserve children enroled in elementary and secondary schools as most Bill C-31 registrants reside off-reserve.

FIGURE 1E

Post-Secondary Enrolment Status Indians 1981-1988



- The number of status Indians enroled in post-secondary programs has increased dramatically. Between 1960 and 1981, it increased ninety-one times, from 60 students to 5,464.

- Between 1981 and 1988, post-secondary enrolment increased another two and two-thirds times to 15,084 students.

- The annual growth rate in the number of post-secondary students declined between 1981 and 1984. In 1985, enrolment grew by 30% of the 1984 level.

- Since 1985 the number of students has continued to increase although the growth rate has returned to pre-1985 levels.

FIGURE 2A

Labour Force Activity
Aboriginals and All Canadians
1981, 1986

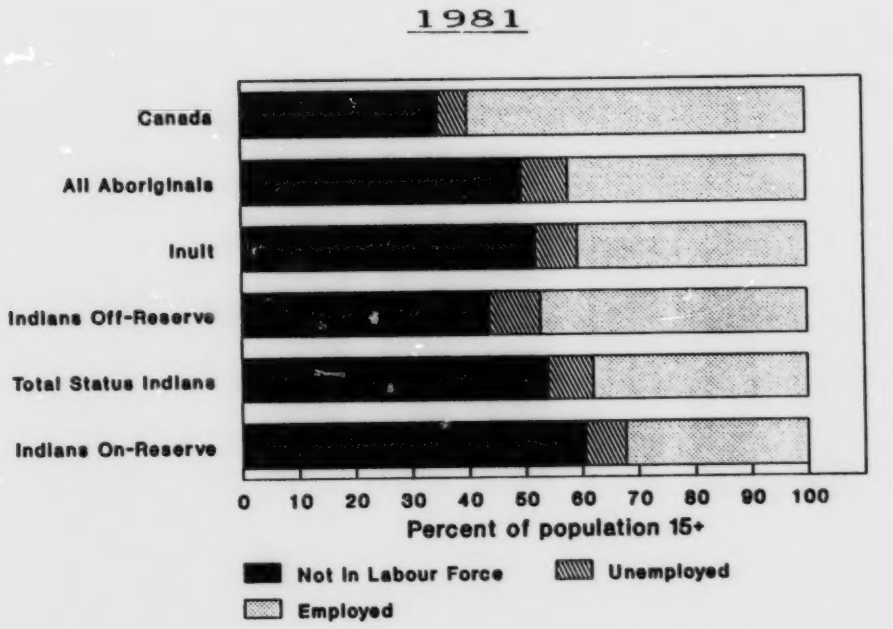


FIGURE 2A

Labour Force Activity
Aboriginals and All Canadians
1981, 1986

- Aboriginal Canadians are more likely than other Canadians not to be in the labour force. Those that are in the labour force are twice as likely to be unemployed.

- According to the 1986 Census, for each aboriginal group, the proportion of the population over the age of 15 that is not in the labour force is higher than the Canadian rate of 34%. A person is not in the labour force if he or she is not employed and is not looking for work.

- Indians on-reserve have the highest proportion of their population not in the labour force, 57% or one and two-thirds times the Canadian rate.

- For each aboriginal group, the proportion of the population that is unemployed is higher than the Canadian figure of 7%. A person is considered unemployed if he or she is not working but is actively looking for a job.

- Indians off-reserve have the highest percent of unemployed people, 17% or two and a half times the Canadian figure.

- For each aboriginal group, the proportion of the population that is employed is lower than the Canadian rate of 60%.

- Indians on-reserve have the lowest employment rate of all aboriginal people, 28% or half the Canadian rate.

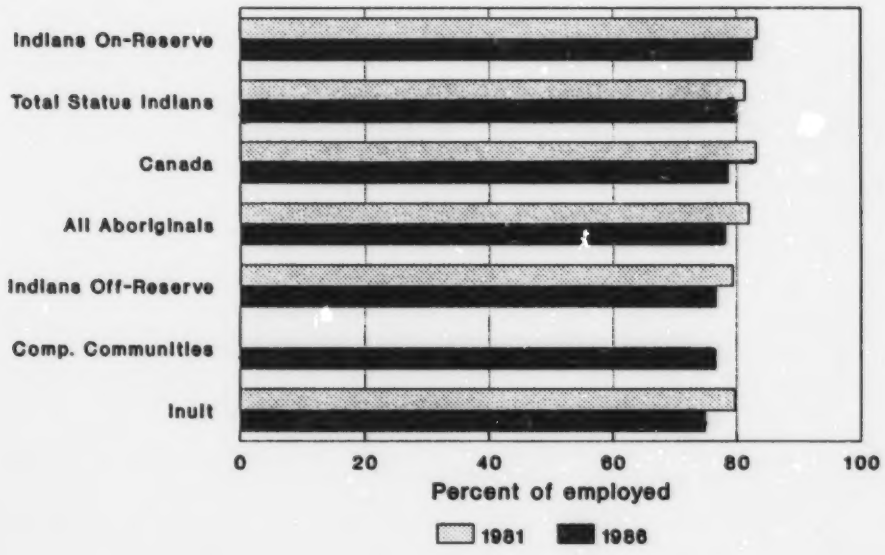
- Between 1981 and 1986, the percent of the population not in the labour force decreased for all groups, except Indians off-reserve which increased.

- Between the two Censuses, employment rates decreased marginally for the Inuit and all Canadians and greatly for status Indians (ten percentage points off-reserve and four percentage points on-reserve).

- While more Indians and Inuit entered the labour force between 1981 and 1986, the percent of those unemployed doubled for both groups, from 7% to 14% for the Inuit and from 8% to 16% for status Indians. The percent of Canadians unemployed increased only slightly in the same period, from 5% to 7%.

FIGURE 2B

Full-time Employment Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986



- Status Indians are slightly more likely to be employed full-time than are other Canadians, although for all groups more than 75% of the people who are employed work full-time.

- According to the 1986 Census, 80.1% of the status Indians who are employed work full-time, compared to 78.6% of all employed Canadians.

- Indians on-reserve have the highest proportion working full-time at 82.6%.

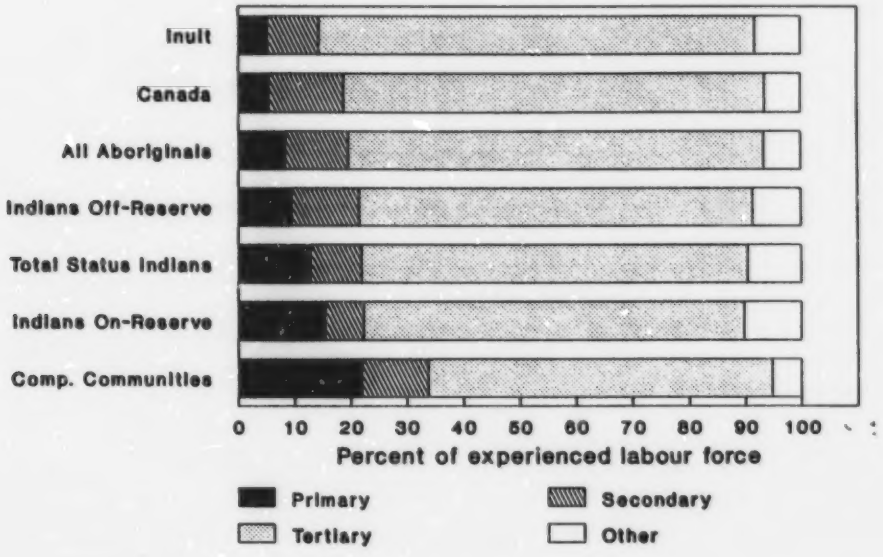
- The rate of full-time employment is lowest for the Inuit at 74.9%.

- Between 1981 and 1986, the percent of people working full-time decreased for all groups. This decrease was higher for non-native Canadians and Inuit than for status Indians.

- No specific definition is given for full-time employment because of the varying hours considered as full-time in different occupations and industries. As well, full-time employment does not reflect on the number of weeks worked and some full-time workers may not be employed for the full year.

FIGURE 2C

Occupational Distribution Aboriginals and All Canadians 1986



- Most Canadians in all groups work in the tertiary sector, which includes occupations such as service, clerical and managerigal positions, including social services, teaching and medical health occupations.

- According to the 1986 Census, a lower proportion of status Indians work in tertiary jobs than of other Canadians, 68.6% compared to 74.9%.

- The percent of Indians on-reserve working in tertiary jobs is 67.6%, lower than that of Indians off-reserve at 69.9% but higher than the population living near reserves at 61.1%.

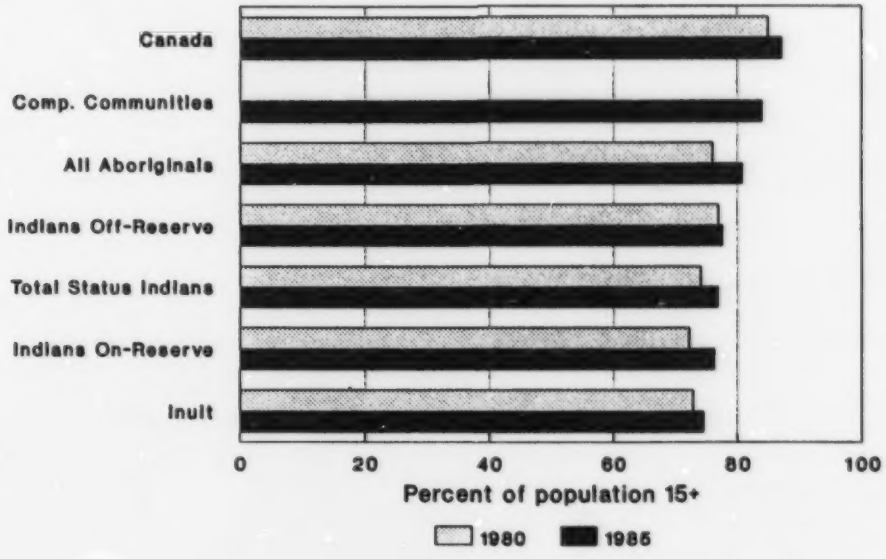
- The Inuit have the highest proportion of their population employed in service jobs at 77.5%, which contributes to their high rate of part-time employment.

- A higher proportion of the Canadian population than of aboriginal populations have manufacturing or secondary sector jobs, although the percent of Indians off-reserve is near the national figure, 11.9% compared to 13.2%.

- Of all aboriginal groups, Indians on-reserve have the highest proportion of their population working in primary industries at 15.5%. Although this figure is three times that of the total Canadian population at 5.5%, it is considerably lower than that of the population living near reserves at 22.0%.

FIGURE 3A

Persons with Income Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985



- At least three-quarters of the population over fifteen in all groups receive income. However, approximately one-quarter of all status Indians and Inuit reported no income in the 1986 Census.

- According to the 1986 Census, the proportion of status Indians who received income in 1985 was ten percentage points less than that of all Canadians, 77% compared to 87%.

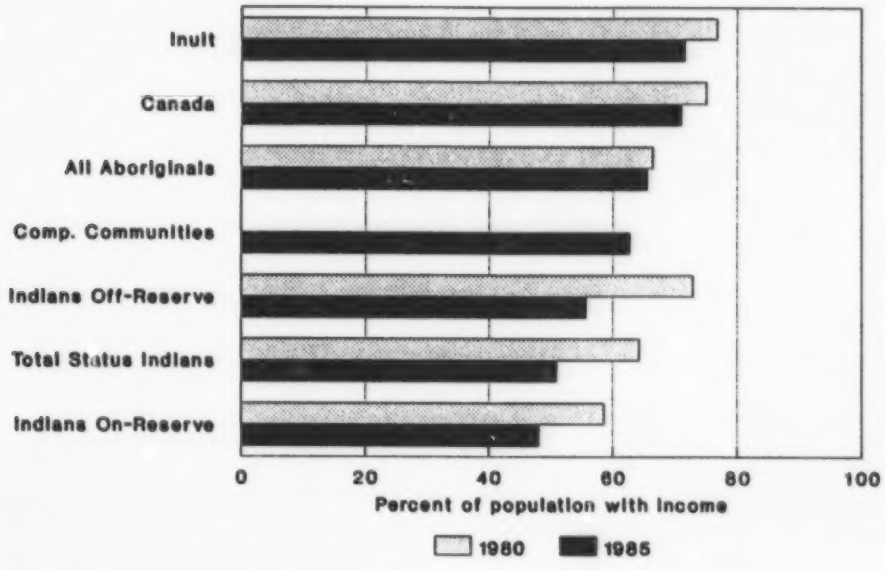
- The proportion of Indians on-reserve with income is eight percentage points lower than that of people living near reserves, 76% compared to 84%.

- The Inuit have the lowest proportion of their population with income at 75%, two percentage points less than status Indians and twelve percentage points less than all Canadians.

- For all groups, the percent of the population with income increased between 1980 and 1985.

FIGURE 3B

Major Source of Income: Employment Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985



- For all groups, the percent of people with income who have employment as their major source of income dropped between 1980 and 1985. The Canadian figure dropped four percentage points while the proportion of status Indians dropped thirteen percentage points.

- According to the 1986 Census, 51% of all status Indians obtained most of their 1985 income from employment, nearly three-quarters the Canadian rate of 71%.

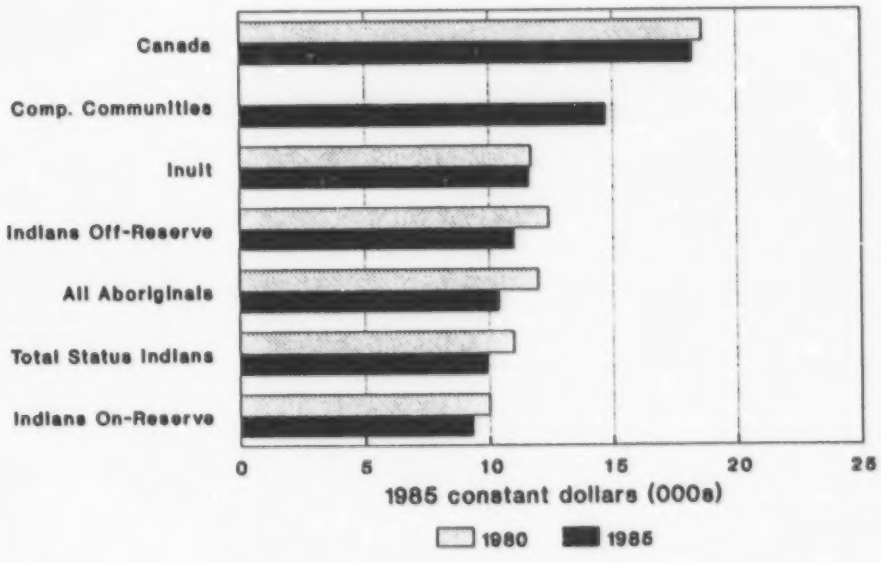
- A smaller proportion Indians on-reserve than off-reserve receive most of their income through employment, 48% compared to 56%. The proportion of Indians on-reserve is three-quarters that of people living near reserves at 63%.

- The Inuit had the highest proportion of all population groups earning income through employment at 72%, slightly higher than the Canadian rate and almost one and a half times that of status Indians.

- For a discussion on the proportion of the population that receives most of its income from government transfer payments, see Highlights on Aboriginal Conditions, Part II: Social Conditions.

FIGURE 3C

Average Individual Income Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985



- According to the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, the average individual income of people in all groups, expressed in constant 1985 dollars, decreased between 1980 and 1985. The individual incomes of aboriginal people are still lower than those of other Canadians.

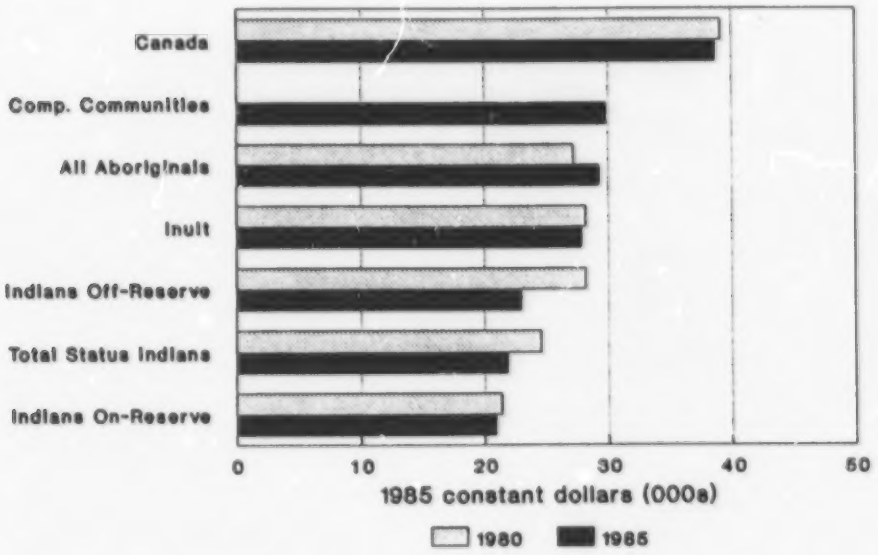
- The disparity between Canadian and Indian income increased between 1980 and 1985. Although real individual income dropped for all groups, the average individual income for status Indians was 59 percent of that for Canadians in 1980 and decreased to 54 percent in 1985.

- According to the 1986 Census, in 1985, Indians on-reserve had the lowest average individual income of all groups at $9,300, one-half the Canadian average of $18,200 and two-thirds that of people living near reserves at $14,700.

- The Inuit have the highest average individual income of all aboriginal groups at $11,600, one and one-fifth times that of status Indians but still only two-thirds the Canadian average.

FIGURE 3D

Average Family Income Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985



- According to the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, average economic family income, expressed in constant 1985 dollars, dropped for every group except for all aboriginal families between 1980 and 1985. Nonetheless, aboriginal economic families in all groups have smaller incomes than other Canadian families.

- The disparity between the incomes of Canadian and status Indian families increased. In 1980, Indian economic families received 63 percent of the income of other Canadian families and this decreased to 56 percent in 1985.

- According to the 1986 Census, in 1985, status Indians had the lowest average family income at $21,800, slightly more than one-half that of Canadian families at $38,700.

- Indian families on-reserve receive on average $20,900, slightly less than the average income of Indian families off-reserve at $22,900 and over two-thirds the average income of families living near reserves at $29,800.

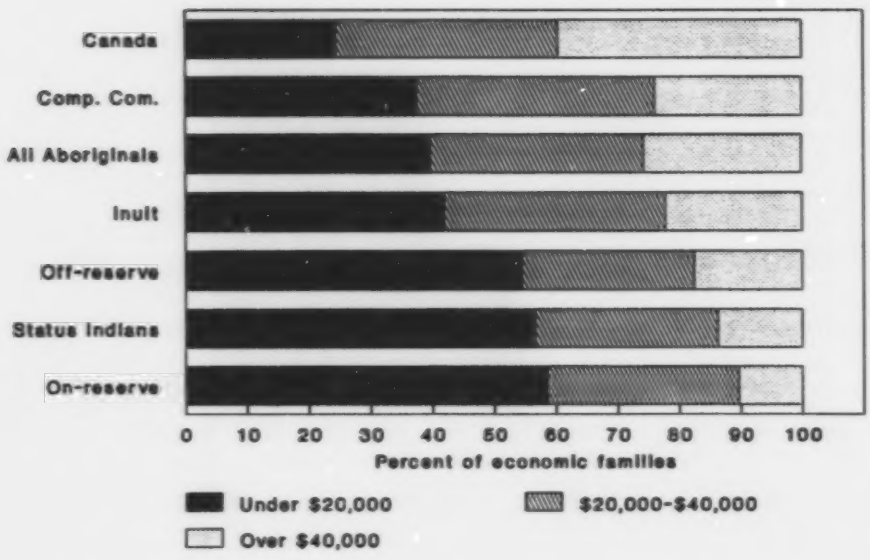
- Inuit families have an average income of $27,800, one and a quarter times that of status Indian families but nearly three-quarters the Canadian average.

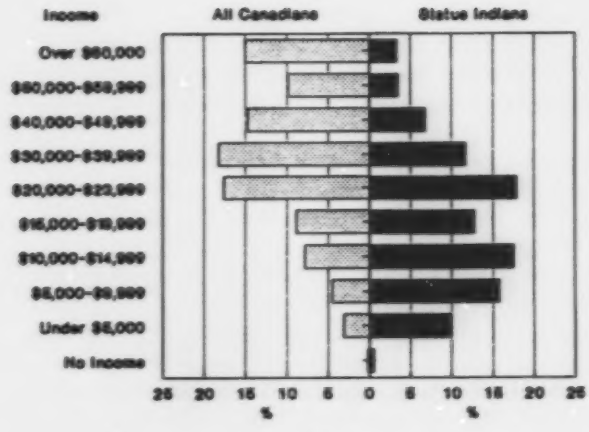
- An economic family is defined as two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

FIGURE 3E

Family Income by Income Group Aboriginals and All Canadians 1985

(percent of economic families)





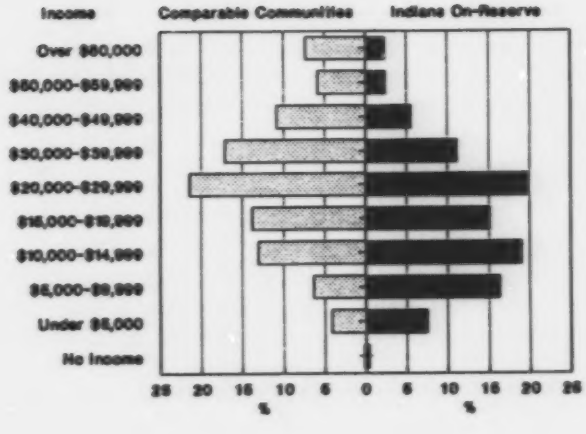


FIGURE 3E

Family Income by Income Group Aboriginals and All Canadians 1985

- According to the 1986 Census, over half of all status Indian families reported incomes of less than $20,000 in 1985.

- Aboriginal families are more likely to be in the lowest income groups than are other Canadian families. The proportion of economic families with incomes between $20,000 and $40,000 a year is roughly similar for all groups, between 30% for status Indians and 36% for all Canadians.

- Four times as many status Indian families have incomes under $20,000 as over $40,000 per year, 57% compared to 14%. By comparison, almost twice as many of all Canadian families receive over $40,000 than under $20,000 per year, 40% compared to 25%.

- Indian families on-reserve are more likely than Indian families off-reserve to have incomes under $20,000. Almost twice as many off-reserve families have incomes over $40,000.

- While the Inuit have a higher proportion of their families with incomes over $40,000 than status Indians, still twice as many Inuit families receive under $20,000 a year than over $40,000.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

As the foregoing demonstrates, Canada's aboriginal people, especially Indians on-reserve, experience relatively poor economic conditions compared to other Canadians. These conditions have a number of implications, particularly for status Indian policy, programs and activities which provide a challenge to federal, provincial and band governments.

The particularly disadvantaged situation of Indians on-reserve is largely due to the fact that Indian communities face significant limitations to sustained economic development. These barriers include the small size of most Indian bands, their often isolated location and lack of resources, discriminative practices and a population largely ill prepared for employment in a wage economy.

Education

The educational attainment levels among successive generations of aboriginal people are improving. These improvements are encouraging given the direct and positive relationships which exist between educational attainment, employment and income. However, the positive relationship between education and successful employment is less clear for groups such as aboriginal peoples, especially women, due to such factors as labour market segmentation and discrimination.

Indian educational attainment and enrolment rates are still relatively low compared to other Canadians. Some slight further increases of overall adult Indian educational levels are expected as a result of anticipated improvements in secondary and post-secondary graduation rates and the significant influx of the slightly better educated people re-instated as a result of Bill C-31.

Better education alone is not likely to be a sufficient driving force for labour market successes among aboriginal peoples. The dramatic improvements in educational achievements will be undermined if a young and more educated workforce cannot find meaningful and rewarding work.

Employment

A high proportion of aboriginal people, particularly on-reserve Indians, do not participate in the labour force. This likely reflects in part a reliance on traditional pursuits, a lack of skills to function effectively in a wage economy as well as a shortage of suitable employment opportunities.

Differences in employment between Indians and other Canadians can be partially explained by the lower levels of educational attainment among status Indians. Low levels of literacy and work skills limit the ability of Indians to take advantage of the few employment opportunities which exist on or near reserves. The result is that Indians are likely to continue to experience lower levels of employment success, a tendency to be employed in unskilled jobs of shorter duration and lower earning power.

The high increase in the proportion of the unemployed among aboriginal people between 1981 and 1986 can be partially explained by a higher proportion of them entering the labour force but not holding down jobs for extended periods of time and returning to the ranks of the unemployed. More aboriginal people want to work but they are unable to find work.

It is unlikely that the significant on-reserve Indian employment in the tertiary occupations, particularly band government service, can continue to provide sufficient new employment opportunities to keep up with the projected growth in the working age population. Future private sector employment successes will significantly depend on initiatives tied to the further development of the natural resource based primary sector on-reserve, a sector which appears under exploited.

The lack of an adequately educated, trained and experienced Indian labour force stands as a major impediment to enhance economic development and self sufficiency within Indian communities.

Income

Census data show that a large proportion of aboriginal people live in relative poverty by Canadian standards. However, for aboriginal people, the census income data do not always accurately reflect their "real" total level of income. This is particularly the case for registered Indians on-reserve who receive a wide variety of free or subsidized goods and services from the federal government, such as housing, which are not reported as income. Notwithstanding this reporting problem, on-reserve Indians are visibly one of the most disadvantaged groups in Canadian society.

The significant and increasing disparity in average economic family income between aboriginal peoples and other Canadians coupled with the larger size of status Indian families means that the per capita income of Indians is substantially lower than that of other Canadians.

Low aboriginal earned incomes have an impact not only on the level of expenditures on social support programs but also on the level of government revenues originating from aboriginal peoples other than on-reserve Indians.

In conclusion, while significant improvements have been made in the educational achievements of aboriginal peoples, much remains to be accomplished before they enjoy the equitable access to the labour market and same standard of living that other Canadians are accustomed to.

V. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES AND SOURCES

Sources:

- INAC Customized Census Data, 1981 and 1986.
- Basic Departmental Data, DIAND, 1988.
- Population Projections of Registered Indians 1986-2011, Statistics Canada, 1989.
- On-reserve enrolment projections are derived from the Enrolment Projections Model developed by QASR.

Methodology:

Due to differences between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses related to population coverage and question formulation, comparisons between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses should be made with caution. Any apparent trends may not be completely valid, particularly for the on-reserve and total aboriginal populations. For a more complete explanation of the comparability of the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, see the Methodology section of 1986 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables (DIAND, 1989).

A medium growth scenario was used for the population projections of registered Indians. This scenario assumes constant fertility, declining mortality and 18 percent of Bill C-31 registrants living on-reserve.

VI. DATA TABLES

TABLE 1A

Less than Grade 9 Education Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986

(percent of population 15 and over)

GROUP	1981	1986
Canada	20.1	17.3
Comp. Communities	N/A	25.8
Total Status Indians	39.1	37.2
Indians On-Reserve	48.3	44.7
Indians Off-Reserve	24.3	24.4
Inuit	61.3	53.0
All Aboriginals	37.3	25.9

TABLE 1B

At Least High School Education Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986

(percent of population 15 and over)

GROUP	1981	1986
Canada	52.1	55.6
Comp. Communities	N/A	41.9
Total Status Indians	26.4	27.6
Indians On-Reserve	19.4	21.7
Indians Off-Reserve	37.5	37.5
Inuit	18.9	22.2
All Aboriginals	28.3	39.7

TABLE 1C

Elementary and Secondary Enrolment
By School Type
Indians On-Reserve
1981-1987

(percent of total enrolment)

YEAR	FEDERAL	PROVINCIAL	BAND
1981*	28.0	54.3	16.3
1982*	28.2	49.8	20.6
1983	28.0	50.6	21.4
1984	27.1	50.0	22.9
1985	24.7	49.3	26.0
1986	22.9	48.7	28.5
1987	20.6	48.1	31.4

* Figures do not add up to 100 percent because a small number of private schools are included in the totals.

TABLE 1D

Elementary and Secondary Enrolment
Indians On-Reserve
1981-2001

(percent)

YEAR	POPULATION AGED 4-18	PROJECTED ENROLMENT[1]	ENROLMENT RATE	ENROLMENT GROWTH
1981*	91,545	80,466	87.90	--
1982	92,498	77,412	83.69	-3.80
1983	93,322	78,082	83.67	0.87
1984	93,944	80,121	85.29	2.61
1985	94,730	80,623	85.11	0.63
1986	95,935	82,271	85.76	2.04
1987	96,939	84,271	86.93	2.43
1988	99,034	85,600	86.43	1.58
1989	101,043	87,600	86.70	2.34
1990	103,501	89,500	86.47	2.17
1991	105,619	91,500	86.63	2.23
1992	108,058	93,600	86.62	2.30
1993	110,515	95,800	86.69	2.35
1994	113,051	98,200	86.86	2.51
1995	115,432	100,600	87.15	2.44
1996	117,859	102,900	87.31	2.29
1997	119,568	104,900	87.73	1.94
1998	121,225	107,700	88.84	2.67
1999	122,733	109,600	89.30	1.76
2000	123,966	111,300	89.78	1.55
2001	124,981	112,800	90.25	1.35

* The high 1981 enrolment figure is a result of data collection problems that were corrected in 1982.

[1]Actual enrolment figures are used for 1981-1988; data for 1989-2001 are projected from the enrolment projections model developed by QASR.

TABLE 1E

Post-Secondary Enrolment Status Indians 1981-1988

(number)

YEAR	ENROLMENT	PERCENT INCREASE
1981	5,464	--
1982	6,810	24.6
1983	8,062	18.4
1984	8,617	7.4
1985	11,170	29.6
1986	13,196	18.1
1987	14,242	7.9
1988	15,084	5.9

TABLE 2A

Labour Force Activity Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986

(percent of population 15 and over)

1981

GROUP	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
Canada	60.0	5.0	35.0
Comp. Communities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Status Indians	38.0	7.9	54.1
Indians On-Reserve	32.3	7.1	60.6
Indians Off-Reserve	47.2	9.0	43.8
Inuit	40.6	7.4	52.0
All Aboriginals	42.3	8.1	49.6

1986

GROUP	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
Canada	59.6	6.9	33.5
Comp. Communities	51.8	7.8	40.4
Total Status Indians	31.4	15.8	52.8
Indians On-Reserve	28.2	15.1	56.7
Indians Off-Reserve	36.8	16.8	46.4
Inuit	40.1	14.4	45.5
All Aboriginals	46.6	13.7	39.7

TABLE 2B

Full-time Employment Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986

(percent of employed)

GROUP	1981	1986
Canada	83.1	78.6
Comp. Communities	N/A	76.1
Total Status Indians	81.4	80.1
Indians On-Reserve	83.3	82.6
Indians Off-Reserve	79.3	76.6
Inuit	79.7	74.9
All Aboriginals	81.9	77.6

TABLE 2C

Occupational Distribution Aboriginals and All Canadians 1986

(percent of experienced labour force)

GROUP	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
Canada	5.5	13.2	74.9
Comp. Communities	22.0	11.7	61.1
Total Status Indians	12.9	8.9	68.6
Indians On-Reserve	15.5	6.7	67.6
Indians Off-Reserve	9.5	11.9	69.9
Inuit	5.2	9.1	77.5
All Aboriginals	8.4	11.1	73.9

TABLE 3A

Persons With Income Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985

(percent of population 15 and over)

GROUP	1980	1985
Canada	85.0	87.2
Comp. Communities	N/A	83.9
Total Status Indians	74.0	76.8
Indians On-Reserve	72.2	76.3
Indians Off-Reserve	76.9	77.6
Inuit	72.8	74.5
All Aboriginals	76.0	80.8

TABLE 3B

Major Source of Income: Employment Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985

(percent of income earners)

GROUP	1980	1985
Canada	75.0	70.9
Comp. Communities	N/A	62.7
Total Status Indians	64.2	50.9
Indians On-Reserve	58.6	48.1
Indians Off-Reserve	72.8	55.6
Inuit	76.7	71.5
All Aboriginals	66.4	65.4

TABLE 3C

Average Individual Income Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985

(1985 constant dollars)

GROUP	1980	1985
Canada	18,600	18,200
Comp. Communities	N/A	14,700
Total Status Indians	11,000	9,900
Indians On-Reserve	10,000	9,300
Indians Off-Reserve	12,400	11,000
Inuit	11,700	11,600
All Aboriginals	12,000	10,400

TABLE 3D

Average Family Income Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985

(1985 constant dollars)

GROUP	1980	1985
Canada	39,100	38,700
Comp. Communities	N/A	29,800
Total Status Indians	24,600	21,800
Indians On-Reserve	21,400	20,900
Indians Off-Reserve	28,200	22,900
Inuit	28,200	27,800
All Aboriginals	27,200	29,300

TABLE 3E (1)

Family Income by Income Group Status Indians 1985

(percent of economic families)

INCOME BRACKET	STATUS INDIANS	INDIANS ON-RESERVE	INDIANS OFF-RESERVE
No Income	0.57	0.45	0.70
Under $5,000	9.99	7.53	12.85
$5,000-$9,999	15.79	16.38	15.12
$10,000-$14,999	17.54	19.02	15.83
$15,000-$19,999	12.78	15.19	10.01
$20,000-$29,999	17.92	19.91	15.61
$30,000-$39,999	11.73	11.16	12.36
$40,000-$49,999	6.81	5.54	8.32
$50,000-$59,999	3.48	2.45	4.66
$60,000 and over	3.38	2.39	4.54

TABLE 3E (2)

Family Income by Income Group Aboriginals and All Canadians 1985

(percent of economic families)

INCOME BRACKET	INUIT	ALL ABORIGINALS	CANADA	COMP. COMMUNITIES
No Income	0.41	0.27	0.24	0.21
Under $5,000	6.56	6.80	3.06	4.14
$5,000-$9,999	11.74	10.18	4.47	6.31
$10,000-$14,999	11.46	12.16	7.78	13.07
$15,000-$19,999	11.67	10.21	8.88	13.80
$20,000-$29,999	19.61	18.20	17.64	21.45
$30,000-$39,999	16.37	16.44	18.29	17.10
$40,000-$49,999	9.46	11.43	14.77	10.83
$50,000-$59,999	5.87	6.91	9.84	5.83
$60,000 and over	6.84	7.35	15.02	7.27

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